of the tibiae which are perfectly square in cross section and each of the four corners is finely serrated with short spines.

The antennae of an adult male measured 120 mm. in length. The hind femora of the same were 30 mm. long and the tibiae 37 mm. It would be possible for this insect to extend itself to a length of eight inches from tips of the antennae to the hind tarsal claws, while the body itself even in the living insect would measure only about 20 mm. The smallest nymphs found had bodies 6 mm. long; hind femur 8.5 mm.; hind tibiae 11 mm., and antennae 40 mm.

The species was described by Scudder[1] from one male taken under a large stone at Crescent City, California. In a later publication Scudder[2] also records specimens from Mendocino, California, and Philomath, Oregon. Specimens listed by Caudell[3] extend the known range from Los Angeles, California, to British Columbia. Oregon specimens that I have examined besides those collected by myself are from Mary's Peak and Philomath in the Coast Range, Bohemia and Cascadia in the western part of the Cascades, and Waldport on the coast. All other localities mentioned above and all specific localities listed by Caudell are on the coast.

LITERATURE CITED.

[1]Scudder, S. H. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 8:12, 1861.
[2]Scudder, S. H. Canad. Ent. 31:117, 1899.
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Two New Cerambycidae (Coleop.).

By J. N. KNULL, Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

Elaphidion (Anoplium) masoni n. sp.

Brunneus above and below, rather robust, head with coarsely granulate prominent eyes, surface with irregular large punctures, crenulate on vertex, moderately pubescent, antennae when laid back over dorsal surface, reaching to apical fourth of elytra in female, first joint stout, second small cylindrical, third not quite as long as fourth and fifth taken together, fourth to ninth inclusive of about equal length, tenth shorter than ninth, eleventh longer than tenth, third to tenth joint

inclusive carinate, antennae densely pubescent. Thorax wider than long, widest in middle, surface irregularly coarsely punctured, punctures more numerous laterally, a central area smooth, dorsal surface moderately pubescent. Scutellum triangular, with numerous punctures. Elytra wider than widest portion of thorax, sides parallel, apices rounded, surface irregularly coarsely punctured, punctures becoming light toward apex, each puncture containing a long silky hair. Abdomen with ventral surface somewhat smooth, lightly punctured, pubescence sparse, last ventral segment broadly rounded. Length 10 mm., width 3 mm.

Type: ♀, labeled Edgebrook, Illinois, June 18, in the collection of the author. *paratype*: ♀, labeled Edgebrook, Illinois, Aug. 5, E. Liljeblad collector, in the collection of the late Mr. F. R. Mason after whom the species is named. The author is indebted to Prof. H. C. Fall, who kindly compared the specimen with the material in his collection.

Oberea delongi n. sp.

Piceous above and below with exception of head, ventral portion of thorax, scutellum, last abdominal segment, humeral angles of elytra and legs, which are yellow. Head with dark area on each ocular region, and at apices of mandibles, front convex, a median line extending from thorax to labrum, irregularly finely punctate in front, coarse punctures on vertex intermixed with much finer punctures, surface densely pubescent, antennae when laid back over dorsal surface, extending beyond middle of elytra in female, slightly longer in male, scape stout, second joint small, third longer than fourth, fifth shorter than fourth, sixth to ninth inclusive of about equal length, tenth shorter than ninth, eleventh shorter than tenth.

Thorax cylindrical, widest in middle, constricted anteriorly and posteriorly, smooth callosity in center, one on each side of central area and a lateral one on each side near base, surface irregularly coarsely punctured, short appressed pubescence intermixed with long hairs. Scutellum triangular, densely finely punctured and pubescent. Elytra wider than thorax at base, sides nearly parallel, dilate on apical fourth, apices truncate, sutural costa raised on each elytron, surface coursely irregularly punctured, lightly clothed with appressed pubescence, a long hair arising from each puncture.

Abdomen with ventral surface covered with minute punctures which give a somewhat granulate appearance, a closely appressed hair arising from each of these small punctures, larger

punctures irregularly placed each containing a longer hair, last ventral segment of female concave, strongly emarginate at tip, a median line through center, dorsal segment slightly emarginate, tumid.

Type: ♀, length 10.5 mm, width 2.5 mm. The *allotype* ♂ has the last ventral segment much more concave with tip slightly emarginate, the last dorsal segment nearly truncate and slightly convex. The last abdominal segment, scutellum and vertex of head are piceous. The color varies with the sex in the specimens at hand.

Type, allotype and two *paratypes* collected at Cedar Point, Ohio, on June 21, 1917, by Dr. D. M. DeLong, who kindly presented the series to the author. *Paratype* collected at Zanesville, Ohio, on June 25, 1924, by Dr. A. E. Miller, who kindly loaned me the specimen. I am indebted to Mr. W. S. Fisher of the U. S. National Museum for comparing the species with the Casey types and the material in the National Museum.

A Case of the Botfly (Bogeria buccata) as a Parasite upon the Common House Mouse (Mus musculus). (Dipt.: Oestridae).

By D. F. Miller, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

While many kinds of mammals and even birds and reptiles are sometimes hosts to the Oestridae, certain types of hosts are rare and are worthy of mention when found. Because of their small size and habits of remaining concealed during the daytime mice are not likely to be parasitized by botflies and instances of its occurrence are seldom met with in the literature upon the subject.

Brauer (1864) tells of a bot larva found by Professor Hering upon a field mouse, *Arvicola arvalis* Pallas. C. O. Waterhouse (1881) had on display at the meeting of the Entomological Society of London three larvae of an *Oestrus* obtained from *Mus musculus* and sent to him from Peru. Riley and Howard (1893) mention two "warbles" sent to them from California where they had been obtained from a parasite mouse *Sitomys californicus* which had been trapped on the upper Temecula River. They recognize the larvae as *Cuterebra* but of unknown species.